

LABOR CLARION

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No. 24

Seattle's Unemployed Conduct Relief Work On Communistic Plan

"If the bankers and captains of industry who admit their helplessness in solving unemployment will stand aside, we'll show them how to deal with the problem," says Carl Brannin, leader of the Seattle Unemployed League, in a Federated Press article.

This is the challenge of the 13,000 families, representing 50,000 persons, in the Unemployed Citizens' League of Seattle, to the propertied class. Nor are these empty words, for since early last fall, when the league was organized, its members have been engaged in building a society within a state, which, considering the handicaps to be overcome, has proved that bankers and bosses are not necessary.

Started by Labor College

Starting in a suburban district of the city by a group of labor college students and teachers, with self-help and a public works program as its chief aim, the league established locals in twenty-two city districts in a short time. People who were cold toward programs for revolutionizing our social order were interested in co-operating to help themselves. They flocked into the locals and put themselves to work.

The cutting of wood for fuel on land donated by timber companies and the state was the first undertaking. Saws, axes, tools, trucks and gas were borrowed and begged from the city and private concerns. Workers were given a part of what they cut and the balance went to supply others who had no wood cutter in the family.

Next, expeditions were sent to scour the farms for surplus potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Thousands of tons were brought in. Each local established a commissary for distribution of its products. Fish from the surplus brought in by salmon and halibut boats was secured to the amount of thousands of tons. Much of it was frozen in the municipal cold storage plant for later use. Some food donations were made by local firms. The league is now handling 1200 tons of wood a week, 100 tons of coal, 400 tons of food stuffs and 300 tons of fruit. Local housing committees have made minor repairs on hundreds of dwellings donated rent-free for the use of evicted families. The unemployed have contributed labor free in return for a certain period of occupancy.

Jobless Pay Raised

While regarded at first with some suspicion by the city administration, the league was soon able to command respect and forced the city council to reverse its proposal for a special unemployed wage scale of from \$1.50 to \$3 a day. The league demanded a minimum of \$4.50, and this was adopted when a large delegation packed the city hall.

This respect deepened later into recognition when the county commissioners and the Mayor's Unemployment Commission jointly agreed to distribute food purchased with public funds through

the league commissaries. This is still continuing at the rate of approximately \$150,000 a month.

The unique feature of this relief system is that all the investigation of applicants and checking in and out of rations is done by the unemployed themselves. All draw on the basis of the number of mouths to be fed. All able-bodied persons are expected to be available for two days' work a week—at wood cutting, investigating or committee work. All wood and food gathered is now turned into each commissary and rationed out to those in need.

Operates Without Money

No one connected with the league receives pay. All meeting places, store buildings for commissaries, shops and garages are given rent free by the owners. Small funds for incidental expenses are raised by dances and entertainments, but the league operates almost entirely without money. To establish factories, where commodities will be made for the use of league members, not for sale, a drive is on now for a special fund.

In the last two months organization along similar lines has spread. Unemployed workers and deflated farmers find that they have a common problem. Self-help and the interchange of products are main solutions but emergency legislation and political action are also important. A state-wide convention is being held to spread the movement in the Northwest.

STATE SALARY CUTS

State employees to the number of 17,600, including state officials and department heads, agreed at a meeting with Governor Rolph on Tuesday last to accept a voluntary reduction in salaries amounting to \$1,800,000 a year. Employees of the State Harbor Board in San Francisco, the state judiciary and the University of California have not agreed to the plan, and it is announced that their spokesmen will make an effort to reach an agreement with administration leaders.

The plan was substituted for the governor's five-day week plan. The employees agreed to the new plan on the express provision that none of their contributions go toward unemployment relief, but be used only to keep the state treasury from showing a deficit.

The contributions will be graduated, ascending with the higher salaries and ranging from 1 per cent to 19 per cent.

Under the new plan reductions will be discontinued "when the immediate crisis passes."

CLOSE OF REGISTRATION

If you have not registered since January 1, 1932, or if you registered and did not vote at the presidential primary you must register at once if you desire to vote at the coming primary and presidential election. The date for the close of the registration for the primary is July 21—next Thursday.

With the important questions to be passed upon and the all-important issues of the present campaign, no member of organized labor should fail to have his name placed upon the voting list this year. Register now!

Contractor Penalized For Eight-Hour and Wage Law Violations

Under date of July 7 the county clerk of Santa Cruz County, as ex-officio clerk of the Board of Supervisors, has been notified by Arthur L. Johnson, attorney and deputy in the office of Timothy A. Reardon, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, to withhold a total of \$1820 from payments to the contractor on the Veteran's Memorial Building at Santa Cruz.

Mr. Johnson says that "after a very thorough investigation of the complaints filed here, to the effect that the contractor on the above job was violating the prevailing rate of wages law and the eight-hour law on public works, we are forced to advise you that thirty-two violations of the eight-hour law and 150 violations of the prevailing rate law have been found to have occurred, and we are accordingly asking that your honorable board withhold penalties under your contract in accordance with the terms of these laws, . . . in the amount of \$320 . . . under the eight-hour law violations and \$1500 under the . . . prevailing rate law violations, or a total of \$1820."

Given Benefit of Doubt

Testimony was heard on the complaints at a public hearing in San Francisco on June 16, at which the contractor, J. E. Branagh, failed to appear, and at his request a further hearing was held in Santa Cruz, at which Branagh and five of his employees and former employees testified. After "giving Branagh the benefit of the doubt in every case possible," the order to withhold the penalties was issued.

"Inasmuch as this is the first case in which a substantial penalty has been imposed, to our knowledge," says a communication from the commissioner's office, "under the prevailing rate of wages law, we trust that full publicity will be given to this case as a warning to other contractors violating this law, which we intend to enforce fairly and impartially."

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN CUTS WAGES

All officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad system have been given an additional cut in pay, effective July 1. Officers took a 5 per cent cut, making a total of 23 per cent. All employees, including train service men who had been given a 10 per cent reduction and two days off a month without pay, have been given two additional days off without pay, making a total reduction of 22 per cent.

NEW VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Bids for the construction of the new United States Veterans' Hospital at Fort Miley, San Francisco, will be asked for about September 1, according to advices received from Washington by Dr. B. W. Black, state chairman of the American Legion's Rehabilitation Commission. Building operations are expected to start a month later and the structure completed within nine months. The new hospital will have beds for approximately 225 patients.

Depression Discussed By Paul Scharrenberg

"There have been plans and systems galore for leading us out of this economic morass. Labor's program is very simple. The trade union plan is to reduce working time and increase the worker's income in proportion to increasing production."

This was the gist of a thoughtful and able address delivered by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor before a luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club last Friday. The gold room of the Palace Hotel was filled to capacity with members and their guests, and it is a high tribute to the speaker to record that he held the interest of his audience throughout his somewhat lengthy remarks. At its conclusion he was congratulated by a large number of his auditors on his clear exposition of the economic situation. The address was broadcast by radio. Continuing, Mr. Scharrenberg said in part: "For many years the American Federation of Labor has warned what would happen if this plan were not followed. Instead of heeding this lesson, we have done the opposite; we have reduced hours in a few instances but we have also reduced pay."

The Tragedy of Too Much

"Overproduction has been called our chief problem. I prefer its right name—under-consumption. Values depend on purchasing power, and we lack that because we have been too incompetent to adjust our system to the efficiency and labor-destroying devices of the machine age."

"Ours is the tragedy of too much. There can be no solution without a fairer distribution of wealth. Between 1923 and 1929 the value of our total manufactured output increased by \$9,000,000,000, while the share of the workers increased by only half a billion dollars. Who was to purchase that \$8,500,000,000 difference?"

Suggests the Way Out

"An amendment to the federal Constitution, reducing the working time of employees and increasing their income in proportion to mounting production, may be America's only way out of the depression."

"In 1919, President Wilson called the first National Industrial Conference, of which I was a member. There were fifteen men from labor, fifteen from capital, and fifteen from the public, in an attempt to thrash out these matters. The employers then refused to accept the simple statement that 'the right of wage earners to organize, to bargain collectively, to be represented by men of their own choosing, is recognized.' The policy of those employers prevails today in most basic industries."

"The other method whereby shorter hours and higher wages may come is by legislative enactment. A constitutional amendment would doubtless be needed—but ten million unemployed are worth the trouble."

Communism, Fascism or What?

"We amended the Constitution to save a few drunks. Why not do it again to save 10,000,000 unemployed Americans?"

"Communism or fascism seems the only alternative. I would prefer to see the remedy achieved through collective action, but our captains of industry refuse to face the inevitable voluntarily."

"Temporary relief measures are palliatives, but when families are hungry something must be done. The federal government has passed the buck to the states, the states to the cities, and the cities to charity."

"In California convicts are given three meals and 30 cents a day for building roads, while unemployed citizens work for their board costing 25 cents a day—but without any compensation."

"Charity raised eighteen million dollars for un-

employment in the rich city of New York, while a typographical union of eleven thousand members raised three millions. If we all were as well organized as the printers I wouldn't have to stand here and talk about depression."

"The one redeeming feature of this depression is the fact that it has driven home to workers the old lesson that organization—collective self-help—must be maintained and perfected."

HOSIERY WORKERS' CONVENTION

With a big speaking program before it and issues perhaps more important than the union has ever faced, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers began its annual convention in Philadelphia July 6. About 100 delegates were present. Edward F. McGrady, representing the American Federation of Labor, was one of the principal speakers.

DAWES DIGS INTO BAG

Washington gasped last week when it learned that former Vice-President Dawes, who recently resigned as president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had borrowed \$80,000,000 from that corporation to save his own reeling bank—the Central Republic of Chicago, according to "Labor." Whether he arranged the deal before or after he resigned as head of the institution is not clear.

VICTIMS OF "BUSTED" BANKS

The annual meeting of the Iowa Allied Printing Trades Council, to have been held in Burlington, was called off indefinitely according to the Kansas City "Labor Herald," because all the funds of the organization were lost when the bank in which they were deposited closed. The Painters' State Conference in Illinois also lost its funds in a bank failure a few weeks ago.

Publisher Says Offending Story Was Indited Only as "Metaphor"

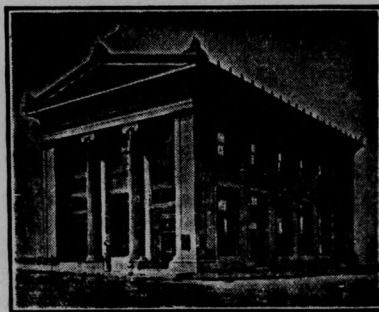
For an editorial saying our forefathers, if in the position of today's unemployed, would take down their flintlocks and enforce their rights, the "Freeman," published by Emanuel Haldeman-Julius at Girard, Kansas, has been suppressed, postal authorities holding that for purposes of destroying the issue involved the regulations against "obscene" papers can be invoked.

On the first page of the same issue there was an editorial attacking President Hoover, but the authorities say they didn't act because of it.

The publisher, who went to Girard poor, married a wealthy girl and took over the "Appeal," made famous by Fred Warren and "One Hoss Wayland," says he wrote in metaphor and that the suppression for "obscenity" is just subterfuge. He once worked on the late New York "Call" and the Milwaukee "Leader."

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JOBLESS RELIEF TABOO

A special session of the California Legislature will be called next month to consider and act upon measures having for their object the solution of the state's water problem. Unemployment relief and other urgent matters will not be considered at the session.

This decision was arrived at by Governor Rolph after a public conference at the Hotel Oakland, Oakland, attended by representative citizens and members of the Legislature, at which some lively discussions took place.

A proposal that the legislative program include the unemployment relief question, recently urged upon the governor by the California State Federation of Labor, and which the governor had announced would be given his consideration, was voted down by the assemblage at the governor's request.

Governor Rolph's argument against the consideration of unemployment relief by the Legislature was based upon the statement that "the constitution does not permit of the giving away of the state's money for charitable purposes."

The date for the special session will be set after the governor has conferred with Attorney General Webb.

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Congress Will Enact Compromise Measure

The Wagner-Garner relief bill was returned to the House of Representatives on Monday last by President Hoover without his approval, as had been anticipated. In vetoing the measure the chief executive declared that "this proposal violates every sound principle of public finance and of government," and "never before has so dangerous a suggestion been made to our country."

Immediately a new bill was presented which incorporated provisions for \$1,800,000,000 of new credit for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and an appropriation of \$322,000,000 for public works, and eliminating the feature of loans to individuals objected to by the President. The new bill, which was passed by the Senate late Tuesday night, differs slightly from that reported to the House, and which the latter adopted on Wednesday last. Consequently more conferences will be required, which may further delay adjournment.

The new bill authorizes the loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of \$300,000,000 to the states and to municipalities within the states, upon affidavit of the various governors. Need, instead of population, as in the first Wagner bill, is to be the criterion on which the money is distributed. One state can receive as much as \$45,000,000.

MINIMUM WAGE AS STABILIZER

The contention that minimum-wage legislation, carefully drafted and wisely administered, may have a decided effect in maintaining the earnings of low-wage groups, is strengthened by data from the eleventh annual report of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board. The extent to which the entire effect is due to the minimum wage regulations can not be measured, but the data show that in Ontario from 1929 to 1931 the decrease in average wages of women workers in all manufacturing industries taken together was only 1.7 per cent, while during approximately the same period wages decreased over 11 per cent for women in all Illinois industries and 13 per cent for those in New York.

Starving Porto Rico Children

Subjects of Urgent Relief Call

The California members of the Porto Rico Child Feeding Committee, with Governor James Rolph Jr. as chairman, are sending out circulars calling attention to the appalling statement that 200,000 children in that West Indian possession of the United States are in desperate need. "Daily," says the circular, "42,326 of the neediest children are given one hot meal. To drop any of them would sign their death warrant."

It is the intention of the California committee to send a "mercy ship" with food for these children, to sail from San Francisco early in July. The McCormick Steamship Line has agreed to furnish free transportation. Help is urgently needed to purchase the cargo.

"If we will spare just a little to help fill this 'mercy ship' these children can be saved," says the committee. "One dollar provides a daily meal for a child for an entire month, and \$10 will provide for ten children." J. A. Spears, Bank of America, 783 Market street, San Francisco, is the treasurer of the fund, to whom contributions may be sent.

Governor James R. Beverley of Porto Rico says in a recent message: "We earnestly hope that Americans in the States will remember that Porto Rico is part of our nation, and despite their pressing local needs will share something with the sick and hungry children of our island."

Demand the union label.

TRIBUTE TO WILL J. FRENCH

Civic Center Chapter No. 3 of the State Employees' Association at a recent meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for counsel, encouragement and assistance given by Will J. French, state director of industrial relations. The testimonial was signed by Frank J. Burke, president, and Mary F. Ward, acting secretary.

VETOES BILL OPPOSED BY LABOR

President Hoover has vetoed the Metcalfe bill, under the provisions of which the Secretary of Labor would have been required to set the wages in advance on all contracts and sub-contracts for which the federal government called for bids. The measure went through under sponsorship of the Associated General Contractors. It was opposed by labor. Secretary of Labor Doak also recorded his opposition.

Union Contract Is Upheld By New York Supreme Court

Justice Louis A. Valente of the Supreme Court of New York on June 23, 1932, granted an application made by the Joint Board of the Shirt and Boys' Blouse Workers' Union for an injunction to restrain Jack Berman from doing business under the name of the Drummer Boys' Blouse Company at 491 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Violation of a contract existing between the Joint Board and Jack Berman was the basis of the application.

The contract required Jack Berman to employ union help in all processes of his business of manufacturing shirts and boys' blouses. The union contended that Berman violated the contract by not employing union help in all processes of his manufacturing. The decision of the court requires Berman to employ union help in accordance with the union agreement.—"Advance," N. Y.

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United States government compulsory unemployment insurance is disapproved but other protective measures are approved by the select committee of the Senate which has just formulated a report after months of inquiry.

Senators Hebert, Rhode Island, and Glenn, Illinois, sign the entire report. Senator Wagner, New York, agrees with most of it, including disapproval of compulsory federal unemployment insurance.

The report recommends establishment of voluntary unemployment reserve funds by industries in conjunction with their employees, or state legislation compelling creation of such reserve funds by industries.

"The experience of the past demonstrates, to our satisfaction at least," says the report, "that industry will not, at least for a long time, if ever, take upon itself without compulsion the establishment of such reserves. Therefore, we conclude that ultimately, at least, the states should formulate some program."

Dividends and interest paid July 1 amounted to about \$1,000,000,000, according to figures circulating in Wall Street. Since January 1 dividends have been reduced on 828 stocks, and omitted altogether on 954.

EVERYTHING

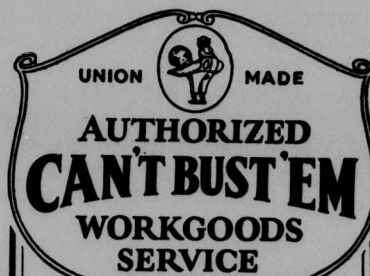
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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932

Relief Bonds Should Win

The issue of \$6,500,000 in relief bonds has been approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and has received the indorsement of labor organizations, welfare workers and practically all who are aware of the desperate situation confronting a large part of the community who are the victims of the business depression.

It has been reported authoritatively that the city of San Francisco is now furnishing relief to 45,000 persons, and that the number is increasing monthly by hundreds. Many of those who are now being added to the list are men and women who have been without employment but who have been existing on their scanty savings; with the exhaustion of these funds they are compelled to accept public relief. There are likely to be more of these as winter approaches.

In the face of these facts there is a well organized movement on the part of "prominent citizens" and property owners to defeat the bond issue. Making a pretense of substitute proposals and charter amendments to meet the situation, their only object seems to be to prevent an increased tax levy.

These men should consider seriously the steps they are taking. The collapse of the relief program in this city, bringing possible hunger and privation to thousands, is fraught with more danger to property interests than an increased tax levy. Hungry men, with hungry women and children looking to them for sustenance, are not likely to be over-scrupulous in their respect for property rights.

Aside from the purely material outlook, there should be in this rich and progressive city enough of the milk of human kindness to devote every possible means to the relief of suffering and destitution.

The bond issue should be supported by all classes.

The only thing that I can prophesy with absolute certainty is as to the loser in the election in November. It will be the millions of the toiling masses unless they get wise and organize on the political and economic field and throw both parties into the limbo forever.—Charles W. Ervin in "The Advance."

United States Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota has won renomination in the North Dakota Republican primary by an overwhelming majority. Nye, who went to the Senate to fill a vacancy, has made an enviable reputation. Nye had Non-partisan League support and won by a two-to-one vote.

Originator of New Term

Two months ago the idea of federal legislation providing funds for "self-liquidating" projects was brand new. It arrived in Washington in the pocket of a tall, slim man who may be said to be "in but not of" Wall street. He was J. Cheever Cowdin, vice-president of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation and the hard-working treasurer of the War Against Depression Campaign that found a million jobs under sponsorship of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor and Association of National Advertisers, according to International Labor News Service.

Cowdin hoped his proposal could be adopted as a non-partisan measure, free from politics. It "clicked" at once and while it has been greatly modified it remains a striking feature of the big relief bill.

One of Cowdin's characteristic steps in launching his idea was to submit it to American Federation of Labor spokesmen for their judgment.

During the weeks of wrangling over the bill Cowdin spent most of the time in Washington, reasoning, cajoling and just plain "telling 'em." He saw aviation service in the World War. He declares the immediate necessity is the thirty-hour work week.

Handling an Unemployment Crisis

The "art preservative of all arts" has, like all other arts and crafts, suffered severely through the business depression. That great organization, the International Typographical Union, has done a wonderful service to its distressed unemployed, through its local unions, in providing them with means to carry them through these trying times. By means of assessments and dividing up work the union has been able to keep the wolf from the door of many a home.

Printers in other times have had their troubles, also. In the time of Charles I in England, when government was simpler if more autocratic, unemployment among printers was remedied by a mere scratch of the pen. By decree of the Star Chamber printing and printers had been placed under supervision of the state. Printers (employers) were "limited to twenty, and only four letter-founders were allowed." To provide against the "inquietude and surreptitious printing in corners without license that had been done by journeymen out of work," the decree compelled the printers to employ all journeymen out of employ, "though the printer should be able to do his own work without these journeymen"; and in the same spirit of compulsion it was ordained "that all such unemployed shall be obliged to work whenever called on."

It is sad to relate that the efforts of government to muzzle the press in this manner failed of its object. But modern printers may be excused for wishing their present day difficulties could be handled in such efficient fashion.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent in wholesale commodity prices for the week ending July 2, as compared with the previous week. Not much of an increase, to be sure, but it may mark the turning point.

If there is one point in the records of senators and representatives coming up for re-election in November that deserves to be kept in mind above others by trade unionists, many will consider that it is the record of voting on federal pay cuts. Members of Congress who voted for drastic pay reductions struck a blow at American standards of living that should cost them their seats. One House leader in the fight for federal pay cuts told a labor representative that when Congress comes back in December it will reduce federal workers' pay to 1913 levels. Men who think as he does deserve enduring political oblivion.—I. L. N. S.

Five-Day Week Here to Stay

"Can the work-week ever be stretched out after inauguration of the five-day week?" asks an I. L. N. S. writer, and he continues:

"Plenty of folks are ready to say no.

"The economy act has forced thousands of government employees to the five-day week.

"In the Navy Department alone 45,600 civilian employees have been ordered on the five-day week.

"Chances are that it will be difficult, if not impossible, ever to add the old half-day. The move, when economy is not a fetish, will and should be to raise pay but to keep the five-day week.

The European debtors of Uncle Sam seem to have agreed unanimously that the debts must be cancelled. But the American taxpayer, who will have to shoulder the burden, is yet to be heard from.

Directors of eighteen large banks are directors in 6468 corporations, and directors of eight New York banks hold 3741 such directorships, according to John P. Frey. As probably all these corporations pay salaries to their directors, it may give some idea of the concentration of wealth in few hands, to say nothing of the tremendous power of the few banks interested.

Forty-four state legislatures will be in session the coming winter, and in practically all of them increased taxation will be a pressing subject. As in the federal Congress, there will be the urge to raise revenue by means of the "painless" sales tax, by which even the poorest and most destitute will contribute to government cost, and thus relieve the strain on the millionaire income taxpayer's pocket-book.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, whose president receives \$135,000 a year salary, with several vice-presidents receiving up to \$54,000 a year, has ordered another cut in wages, and announces that the 5 per cent reduction also applies to the officials. Five per cent of the high salaries will not mean much to the officials; but 5 per cent lopped from salaries of men already working for low wages will mean actual hardship.

While privately owned public utility corporations in the United States cities are going into bankruptcy on every hand, says the Alberta "Labor News," such Canadian cities as Edmonton and Winnipeg are helping out the tax rate in spite of depression and rates that are lower than those paid by American consumers. The value of public ownership of public utilities has been demonstrated beyond question wherever it has been given a proper trial.

"The two conventions were, in my way of thinking, a splendid vindication of union labor," says John J. Riley in the Chicago "Federation News," continuing: "What they are now forced to embody in their platforms union labor had besought the nation to adopt years ago. May all these 'progressive' ideas for restoring the American government to its seat in Washington be adopted before the rigors of starvation kill off more millions of our countrymen."

CURB ON POLITICIANS

Politics and political campaigning are to be tabooed at the annual convention of the California Department of the American Legion at Oakland, August 15 to 17. Van Hogan, state commander, announces there will be no introductions of candidates seeking local, state or national offices. Platform privileges will not be granted to any candidate for political office of whatever party, affiliation or present position unless they be regularly elected delegates presenting Legion matters in the order of business.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Of late there has been a Niagara of words describing the marvelous qualities of presidential aspirants. A whole group of men have been described as miracle men, able to lead us out of the wilderness of woe.

There seemed something strange about the fact that gentlemen making nominating speeches should be able to bring to national attention so many new facts about the heroic abilities of these candidates, every one of whom is or recently has been in public office, performing where all could see.

It is passing strange with what tremendous success so many can cover up their miraculous qualities until it comes time for someone to make a nominating speech.

But when that time comes all secrets are bared and we discover to what an astounding extent we have been entertaining greatness unawares.

* * *

Some years ago this writer found and reported the fact that Mexico had definitely embarked, under General Calles, upon a plan to make Mexico self-contained, or self-supporting.

Reports from Mexico City show that the plan has progressed far. It is frankly called nationalistic.

The rate of decrease in exports as well as imports is really impressive and is due by no means to depression causes. It is due largely to the fact that Mexico is definitely doing everything possible to encourage domestic production and consumption.

One of the first factors in the program was an astounding raise in wages, not all of it held in the face of these times, but a real factor nevertheless. The people could not buy until they had money.

* * *

The War Against Depression campaign to find jobs for a million unemployed Americans has come to an end, its goal reached. Meanwhile at least two million more have become unemployed.

Cynics may say the campaign availed nothing, but nobody can tell that to any of the million who got even temporary jobs. There have been cases when a week's work saved a life—plenty of such cases.

In Washington, D. C., a man was discharged after twenty-two years of work in one place. He committed suicide. A job at the right moment would have saved his life.

To a great many who engaged in the War Against Depression campaign labor and its problems came as new material.

A great many men and women over the country came to understand that work is a concern of everyone, not solely of those who are thrown out of jobs.

* * *

Most of those connected actively with the campaign, watching the tide of unemployment flow faster than they could find jobs, came to understand definitely that there must be a shorter work-week.

It may be that out of that experience will come a great, new force working with labor for a reduction of working time, so that America's miracle industrial capacity may not be the machine that kills those it was designed to benefit.

Facing the facts is good for everyone. Facing such an all-important fact as unemployment is a matter of national concern.

Those who have watched unemployment ride high over the greatest movement ever brought into action for employment know more of the tremendous importance of employment than they ever knew before. A million got jobs and another million came to know the social meaning of unemployment. That campaign was a success—not all it might have been—but a success.

CONVEYS A HINT LIGHTLY

Without any suggestion for the adoption of the plan described by any local deliberative body, the following is reproduced from "P. G. & E. Progress": "An electric gag has been installed in the city hall at Oldham, England, to limit long-winded councilmen to ten-minute speeches. It is made up of a system of lights similar to traffic signals. When a member of the council begins to talk the mayor turns on a green light. At the end of nine minutes this automatically changes to an amber warning. A minute later a red light appears—and the speaker must sit down."

INCREASED COMPENSATION RATES

A flat 25 per cent increase has been ordered by stock companies on compensation insurance rates.

Sensational Campaign Document
Promised by Congressman Crail

A story of how big corporation "whips" in the national House of Representatives first cajoled, then threatened and finally sought to drive Congressman Joe Crail from Washington because he repeatedly refused to abide by "orders," is bared in a book just off the presses by Superior Judge Charles S. Crail, of Los Angeles, twin brother of the California Congressman. It is entitled "My Twin Joe."

The book, which is described in publicity matter from the headquarters of Congressman Joe Crail, who is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Samuel M. Shortridge, is said to give "inside" revelations of Crail's experiences in Washington, in efforts to intimidate him into taking "orders" from the bosses on the threat of being driven into political oblivion.

John Q. Tilson is named as one of those using coercive measures, and is said to have threatened to drive the Californian from Congress. In consequence, "powerful corporation influences" conducted a campaign to prevent Crail's re-election.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and other big oil corporations are pictured in Judge Crail's book as having their own chosen men in key positions throughout our whole structure of national government.

The book, if it comes up to promises, should prove a most interesting contribution to campaign literature.

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OLD-TIME BRICKLAYER

If a man does a thing superlatively the world will make a pathway to his door, if for no other reason than to find out how he does it. Which explains why more than one bricklayer has hunted up Thomas W. O'Brien, 100, to find out why it was the bricks he laid half a century ago are so doggedly hard to pry loose today, says a San Francisco "Chronicle" story.

Tom O'Brien knows more about bricklaying than nine other bricklayers and a foreman. Born in Boston, Mass., on October 7, 1832, he arrived in San Francisco in 1861 via the Isthmus of Panama, with a trowel in one hand and a brick in the other. He started laying bricks and the O'Brien system was born with his early efforts.

The next year after he arrived the Bricklayers' Union was organized and he became the first president. This body was reorganized in 1875 and later disbanded. In 1882 the present union, now Local No. 7, was organized, largely through O'Brien's efforts, and became one of the national chain. O'Brien took time off from laying bricks and managing union affairs to rear a family.

Fourteen children in all knew Tom O'Brien as father. The wife and mother died in 1907 at the age of 73. A few years ago O'Brien retired after eighty-five years of bricklaying, the longest known record in the country.

Two brothers, now dead, were bricklayers, and Tom O'Brien has two sons, William and George O'Brien, who also are bricklayers.

At the age of 100, O'Brien reads the daily papers without glasses and he'll argue politics with the best of 'em. And if there is anyone who wants to know how to lay bricks and do it right, Tom O'Brien will tell him.

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Exploitation of Labor Is Shown by Statistics

The twenty-eight billions or more of dollars loaned abroad, the tremendous over-investment in capital goods, with consequent new demands for revenue with which to pay the interest, the economically unsound distribution of the annual volume of wealth—

These were three main planks laid down as the basis for the present depression by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, addressing the Labor Institute at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

And from that point of beginning Frey went on to picture the astounding profits, the growing control of industry by banks and the oligarchy of wealth which mark out this depression as something more than "just another" in a series of necessary evils.

Startling Statistics

The statistics quoted by Mr. Frey are summarized as follows:

In seven years American corporations issued \$28,000,000,000 worth of bonds, demanding interest payments.

In seven years Americans loaned \$28,000,000,000 abroad, much of it going into manufacturing competition for American workers.

In ten years ending in 1929 the productive capacity of the American worker increased 50 per cent, but nearly a million less were employed to do the work.

In 1928, peak prosperity year, total wages paid were \$650,000,000 less than in 1927.

From 1922 to 1929 corporation dividends increased 356 per cent.

Directors of eighteen large banks are directors in 6468 corporations, including railroads, manufacturing concerns, insurance companies and utilities.

Directors of eight New York banks hold 3741 such directorships.

Interest paid bond and stockholders rose from \$2,469,000,000 in 1922 to \$7,888,000,000 in 1929.

Why Dividends Ceased

"It seems to me" said Mr. Frey, "these statistics indicate the principal cause for the depression from which we are now suffering. It is due to the failure of industry on one hand to pay wages in proportion to the wealth being created by production; and in the second place, to the investment of so much of the wealth created by industry in capital goods that with a shrinking of the capacity of the home market to consume, it was no longer possible to pay interest or dividends."

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT

While a half million under March's high mark, German unemployment still exceeds 5,500,000.

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THE SHRINE CONVENTION

With the Shrine Convention of North America to be held in San Francisco July 25 to July 28, only a few days distant, plans for continual entertainment of the hundreds of thousands of visitors are taking concrete form. That merriment will reign day and night for the three days of the convention is apparent from the list of scheduled events that has been announced, aside from the four mammoth spectacles which include the opening grand parade, the Shrine "Mardi Gras" of Industry, Shrine uniformed night parade, and the motion picture electrical parade and reception to the stars.

VETERANS RECEIVE INVITATION

Fifty thousand delegates to the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Sacramento, August 26 to 30, have been invited to participate in the dedication of San Francisco's new \$6,000,000 War Memorial immediately following the Sacramento convention.

PICKETING IS LEGALIZED

District of Columbia commissioners have yielded to the Central Labor Union and have amended the billboard ordinance to exempt pickets from the provisions against sign-carrying. The commissioners said their original action had not been intended to prevent picketing.

Prevailing Rate of Wages Law Held Invalid by Texas Court

The Texas prevailing rate of wages law has just been declared invalid by the Circuit Court judge at Austin, Texas, two District Court judges concurring. The law was attacked on two main grounds. The "current rate of wages" phrase was held vague and the word "locality" as defining the area in which the current rate was to be found is held too indefinite.

The court based its decision largely on the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Connally vs. General Construction Co., 269 U. S. 385, 70 law ed. 322, an Oklahoma case, well known to all who have dealt with prevailing wage legislation and a case well in mind during the drafting of the federal law on that subject.

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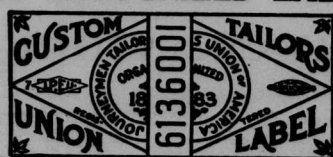
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VICTIM OF "ECONOMY"

A landmark has gone, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington, D. C.

Ethelbert Stewart, who has been in the Department of Labor as long as there has been a Department of Labor, and who was in the old labor bureau before there was a department, has been retired.

The new economy act got Stewart, who looks like Mark Twain and who knows labor statistics inside out and who can make them lie down, roll over and do both the inside and outside loop.

Stewart had been given two extensions of time, but this time there was no extension. He asked newspaper men not to say he was retired, but to say he had "a tin can tied to his coat tails."

Appointed special agent of the old labor bureau in 1887, Stewart climbed along until he became commissioner of labor statistics, giving the United States the best and most thorough labor statistics in the world.

Stewart had all the look of a landmark around the Department of Labor. But, though possessed of a presidential appointment marked good until March, 1933, he has been forced into retirement under the new legislation. He says he has plans for much work. At 75 he is active and filled with energy. Friends would not be surprised to find him writing one or more books.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

The Santa Barbara office of the State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, calling attention to the fact that the schools are closed for the summer vacation, is asking co-operation on the part of employers in avoidance of violations of the state child labor laws, and cites the provisions applying to the employment of children.

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IN FAVOR OF DEFENDER

A committee of the Lawyers' Association of California appointed for the purpose of investigating the benefits of the office of public defender to the people of the City and County of San Francisco has submitted a report in which it finds:

"The office of public defender in the City and County of San Francisco should be continued and that to abolish it would be taking a backward step; that its administration should be confined to the objects and ideals for which it was created and that safeguards should be introduced to prevent it from degenerating into a bureau for the practice of criminal law, subsidized by the municipality; that if the office can be conducted honestly and successfully elsewhere it can be so operated in the City and County of San Francisco."

The committee makes certain recommendations for the conduct of the office, among them that the public defender shall not defend or give advice to any person charged with crime until such person has established his financial inability, and until he has been appointed by the court; that the public defender shall not be substituted for private counsel; that in felony cases the accused must make written application to the court for the appointment of the public defender to act for him, and after inquiry in open court as to his financial ability the court may make a written appointment; the public defender to be forbidden to interview persons accused of crime in cases in which he has not been formally appointed; in misdemeanor cases an oral request of the accused and an oral order of the court are sufficient.

ADVISED TO RESIST WAGE CUT

When the American Flint Glass Workers' Union met in convention in Toledo, Ohio, last week, with delegates present from the United States and Canada, President William P. Clarke told delegates they "must not side-step the existing conditions which have caused widespread unemployment." A threatened twenty-five per cent wage cut was vigorously attacked and the delegates were called upon to resist to the utmost such an effort as unfair, uncalled for and ruinous.

FOREST DENIZEN HATES CROONING

A big buck that dislikes radio crooners is a story vouched for by the United States Forest Rangers of the Northwest national forests. The buck will stand with his front feet on the porch of a dwelling and listen intently to radio music. He points his ears forward on the high notes and lays them back on the lower ones. When the crooners hit the falsetto at the end of a mammy song he turns away in apparent disgust and disappears in the tall timber.

SHRINKING VALUE OF STEEL TRUST

An article on the financial page of the New York "Times" points out that at the low price recently made, the common stock of the U. S. Steel Corporation is worth not quite \$185,000,000. Less than three years ago, at the high point of 1929, the same stock was worth \$2,115,000,000.

In other words, considerably more than 90 per cent of the market value of that stock has vanished. The man who invested \$100 in Steel common at the peak of 1929 has about \$8.80 of it left. The

owners of all Steel common, taken collectively, felt in 1929 that they were worth more than two billion dollars. Now they feel more acutely that they are worth less than two hundred million dollars.

Probably many holders of steel stock encouraged the "deflation" of labor and agriculture. They foolishly imagined that cuts in wages and reduced prices for farm products would help them. Now they find themselves among the conspicuous victims of an unwise policy.—"Labor."



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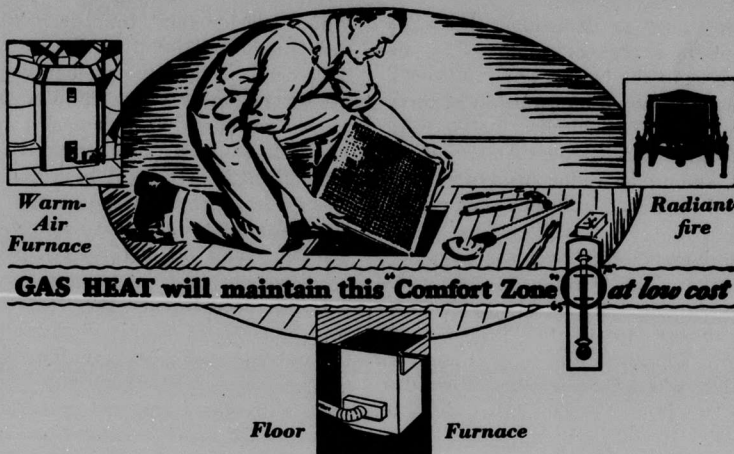
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Besides the money you actually save by taking advantage of Special July Prices, you avoid tying up your money for summer bargain fuel you must pay for now and will not use for months to come. Gas is a fuel you pay for after you use it. Moreover, an investment in gas heating equipment may be made with an extremely small first payment and no other payments of any kind until October 1st.

Last year more than 30,000 families in Northern and Central California installed gas equipment and enjoyed the carefree comfort of Controlled Heating. Men chose gas heating so that the women of the household might be freed from the drudgery and responsibility of constant fire-tending during the day. Women approved of the comfortable uniform heat that helped prevent colds, an important factor in keeping the family well and strong.

You can obtain the carefree comfort of gas heating in two ways: (1) by modernizing your home with gas heating equipment of several types or (2) by changing your present furnace to burn gas at a moderate cost.

To learn fully about gas heating and the Special July Prices, consult a reliable gas heating dealer in your community or any office of this company. Let them explain to you how little cash outlay is needed.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The union meets Sunday, July 17, at 1 p. m. It is most important that every member who can possibly do so attend. There will be consideration of the scale of wages and other important matters. Matters to be determined are perhaps of more importance than any which have come before the union in recent years, and it is expected that the hall will be taxed to capacity.

That there are those who believe that newspapers have plenty of money is indicated by recent suits instituted by Henry L. Doherty, president of City Service Company. Mr. Doherty is suing the Kansas City "Star" for libel and in his suit alleges damages in the sum of \$54,000,000. The suits are the outgrowth of the newspaper's attacks on gas rates in communities served by the City Service Company.

The arbitration board to determine the wage scale to be paid photo engravers employed by the newspapers, members of the New York Publishers' Association, has handed down its award. The three arbitrators, Judge Peter J. Schmuck, Judge John C. Knox and George Ryan, found that the photo engravers' wages should be reduced 12 per cent. The publishers had requested a 20 per cent reduction.

On July 7 the New York "Evening Graphic" suspended publication. The "Graphic" was established eight years ago by Bernarr Macfadden. It is reported that almost up to the last minute efforts were made to obtain capital to continue the newspaper and that when these efforts failed decision was made late in the afternoon of the 7th to cease publication. It will be recalled that some weeks ago Macfadden announced the sale of stock in the "Evening Graphic" to employees and stated that it was his intention to gradually turn over to the employees control of the newspaper. The "Graphic" had a circulation of 180,000.

C. B. Monroe of the "Examiner" chapel is a patient at the Mare Island Naval Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation. It is reported that Mr. Monroe is recuperating rapidly, but that it will be some weeks before he is able to return to his work.

From "Editor & Publisher" it is learned that the Englewood (N. J.) "News" recently filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition.

The Los Angeles "Illustrated Daily News," tabloid, on July 6 increased its size to six columns, eighteen-inch depth. At the same time the price of the paper was increased from 2 to 3 cents. The paper is now two inches longer and one column wider than formerly.

It will be recalled that at the time of the Japanese invasion of Shanghai the "Commercial Press," the largest printing establishment in the Orient, was destroyed by Japanese forces, with a monetary loss of about \$11,000,000 gold. It was at first thought that the "Commercial Press" would resume operations, and many equipment concerns were estimating on replacement machinery. However, it has been announced that resumption of the business is impracticable under present conditions and unfavorable rates of exchange. Consequently, the equivalent of \$150,000 in American money is being distributed to former employees of the "Commercial Press" in the way of "compensation and pensions."

Clinton G. Abbott has been chosen as the "fifth man" on an arbitration board which will decide the wage scale to be paid in San Diego. The arbitration proceedings are between San Diego Typographical Union and San Diego Newspaper Publishers. Mr. Abbott is connected with the Balboa Natural History Museum. William A. Aldrich, International Typographical Union representative,

has been devoting a great deal of his time to preparing for the arbitration proceedings in San Diego.

On June 30 New York Typographical Union, by a vote of 3418 for to 2505 against, adopted a relief proposal levying an additional 5 per cent special assessment. From the ballot and the explanatory circular issued by Big 6 the following essentials of the proposition are taken: "Regular working five days pays 5 per cent out-of-work assessment; regular working four days, thereby giving two days a week to the chairman for rotation, pays no assessment; substitute working five days pays 15 per cent out-of-work assessment; substitute working four days or less pays 10 per cent out-of-work assessment."

From the "Typographical Forum" it is learned that "La Prensa," Spanish daily of New York, recently locked out the members of the Typographical Union employed in its composing room, due to the refusal of the union to accept a wage cut of \$15 per week.

The benefit board of New York Typographical Union has for some time been investigating members on the relief roll of that union. Several cases have come to light where members receiving benefits of the union were found to be otherwise employed or enjoying incomes from other sources. Word from New York states that it is expected that all such cases will be vigorously prosecuted, inasmuch as the law governing the payment of unemployment benefits specifically states that no member shall be eligible to receive out-of-work relief who has an income from any other source.

It has been learned that negotiations are under way between St. Louis Typographical Union and the publishers of that city. The St. Louis publishers are very insistent upon a reduction of 20 per cent, although agreement was recently arrived at between the same organization and the St. Louis Photo Engravers whereby the Photo Engravers' scale was reduced 10 per cent.

E. M. Faddis of Fresno was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Faddis was called to the bay city by the illness of his mother. He returned to the Raisin City on Thursday.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Vacationists are coming and going in rapid succession these days, so much so it is almost impossible to keep tab on their whereabouts, comings and goings. Frank McCarthy ran down from his ranch at La Pine, Ore., for a few days to settle up a government claim on his property, after which Frank rushed back in order to be in Reno July 4 for the big fracas a la fisticuffs.

Ira Stuck and family rode out an eighty-five mile gale going north to Portland, being twenty-two hours late arriving in that city. The return trip, however, was truly "Pacific."

Ernie Jehly's vacation is home, helping to appease the newborn's hunger, and other odd jobs pertaining to said new arrival. Any fond father knows what we mean under the circumstances.

Andy Cuthbertson and Mrs. Cuthbertson left for the sunny south, including Tijuana and Caliente.

Charles White is getting his mount in shape for the annual hegira south. Charley, by the way, is desirous of owning a wire-haired fox terrier—that is, the junior wants him. If any of our readers has a puppy of this breed and wishes to divorce himself from said canine, give Charley the address—he'll be there, pronto. Thanks!

F. S. Heuring got all swelled up over a case of mumps. One week in bed put the mumps on the run, but they didn't run far. Just turned right around and kicked Mrs. Heuring on both sides of the face. This pesty infection ran the gamut—children first, then dad, then the mother. Too bad! Heuring came down to the shop Wednesday for a try-out, but couldn't go the full distance—had to beg off after four hours on account of a severe headache. But he's all hunky-dory now.

Ray Carpenter, the chapel's playboy, is up at

his old tricks again. Tried to blow the big toe off his right foot, or somethin'. Also tried to put on a coat of tan in twenty minutes. Well, what with ungutentine, listerine, gasoline and limousines Carp has one grand time. He's not getting a big kick out of anything just now, though.

Tom Bookman has pulled his slip (regular) and headed for the sunny south. We're sorry to see Tom go, for he has many friends in these parts. But Tom likes that ozone and salt water at Long Beach. We're hoping it does him good.

Ye scribe is also looking well to the south. The accumulation of cobwebs for the last year is soon to be washed out of a lethargic upper story in the blue waters of the Pacific in the vicinity of Montecito and Santa Barbara. Yes, it's vacation time! At the end of two weeks' time—which will pass all too quickly—we won't burden you with a lot of hooley about the big fellow that got away, the hole-in-one, or the beautiful tan we got without burning or peeling. No sir! So long!

MAILER NOTES

—By LEROY C. SMITH—

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, July 17.

The creation of a substantial surplus in the M. T. D. U. treasury would appear to be an uphill job. The secretary's report shows balance on hand January 31, 1932, \$2814.26; balance on hand May 31, 1932, \$2887.54, an increase of \$73.28. Receipts for the month of April, 1932, \$565.25; disbursements for May, 1932, \$611.66—in the red, \$46.41. Expenses of M. T. D. U. officers "to, at and in," various cities credited as on business connected with the organization, from February 24, 1932, to May 29, 1932, amount to \$1205.70, divided as follows: President McArdle, \$170; Vice-President Mitchell, \$122.12; Secretary Roberts, \$913.58. Salaries are not included, as the president and secretary on taking office waived drawing their salaries so long as they deemed the M. T. D. U. needed the money. Expenditures, May 7, 1932: Telegrams and long distance calls, \$9.59; long distance calls, \$41.05; telegrams, \$14.49; total, \$65.13. Evidently a portion of the official business of the M. T. D. U. is one that admits of no delay.

A decision in the Mailer appeal case may be expected at any time. There are the court costs attached to the dismissal of the ancillary bill of complaint yet to be paid. In a time of business depression like the present, and taking into consideration the none too healthy condition of the finances of the M. T. D. U., it would seem as if somebody will probably have to foot the bill for expensive court litigation, especially if the M. T. D. U. officers seek to continue this litigation against the I. T. U. It is safe to say neither the I. T. U. nor the members of the so-called outlaw locals are, in the end, going to be taxed for court litigation of the Mailer injunctionists.

Henry Grauli and wife left last week for an extended visit with relatives in Minneapolis and Denver.

Frank Lee has fully recovered from recent illness and returned to work.

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Compulsory Arbitration Repealed After Trial of Thirty-five Years

The New Zealand Parliament has abolished compulsory arbitration, under which for thirty-five years industrial disputes have been automatically sent to the arbitration court on the failure of conciliation proceedings.

Now recourse may be had to the court only by the consent of a substantial majority of the assessors representing workers and employers at the conciliation council. Only one exception is made. Compulsory arbitration on wages is retained, if conciliation fails, where the majority of workers in the union concerned are women.

The abolition of the arbitration law was urged by employers, including farmers, and opposed by the forces of organized labor, although labor has often been critical of the court.

From the beginning of the law some of the stronger and more militant unions believed they could guard their interests better by their own strength than through the court. In practice it was found that workers' unions could not be compelled to submit to compulsory arbitration except after costly strikes.

Some of the unions openly disregarded the act and its machinery. But when the organized employers and farmers put up their combined demand for the repeal of compulsory arbitration organized labor favored retaining the act.

The first effect of the change in the law was to impress on the unions the necessity of relying on their own strength to maintain their rights. There is a tendency toward trade union mergers to more effectively protect the workers' standard of living and insure reasonable conditions of employment.

The unions of skilled workers are also alive to the dangers of the new situation. Hitherto they have been safeguarded by the arbitration law. Now they are inclined to join with the more militant and numerically stronger unions of unskilled workers.

CANADIAN PROPOSES PEACE ARMY

The formation of a peace army composed of unemployed men was proposed in the Canadian House of Commons recently by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Parliamentary Labour party. "It is suggested," he said, "that as an emergency measure—it is no permanent solution whatever, but it would be greatly preferable to the soup kitchen idea—there be recruited a peace army; that every unemployed man be given a chance to earn \$1.10 a day, with everything found, and that peace army go into the north country to clear brush, to make highways, and to beautify our parks and other areas, thus creating assets which would be of permanent value to us, especially so in view of the tourist business which has developed in Canada. More than anything else such an arrangement might help to save the morale of these men who are being degraded by hand-outs of food, and provision of very wretched shelter."

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FOREIGN UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is 50 per cent higher than in June, 1931, in six major European industrial nations, the International Labor Office reports. The report shows that the total unemployment in Germany, Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and

Austria is now 11,611,744, against 7,865,698 in June, 1931. Each registered an increase, Germany adding more than 2,000,000 to her 4,000,000 and Italy entering the 1,000,000 class. Unemployment increased in France from 51,354 to 315,502 and in Czechoslovakia from 93,941 to 482,000.

Report of Condition of THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

JUNE 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Due from Federal Reserve Bank,	
Cash in Vaults and Sight Exchange.....	\$24,686,647.54
United States Government Securities.....	27,997,631.96
State, County, Municipal and Other Bonds.....	31,326,945.35
	\$ 84,011,224.85
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	562,500.00
Banking Houses, Safe Deposit Vaults, Fixtures and Other Real Estate Owned.....	5,183,762.01
Due from U. S. Treasurer—5% Redemption Fund.....	350,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	5,997,089.16
Other Assets.....	1,795,807.64
Loans and Discounts.....	93,795,526.44
Loans Secured by Real Estate.....	25,222,049.21
Total.....	\$216,917,959.31

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$10,400,000.00
Surplus.....	2,600,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	3,046,416.11
	\$ 16,046,416.11
Sundry Reserve Accounts.....	438,740.62
Dividend Payable July 1, 1932.....	295,000.00
Circulation.....	7,000,000.00
Bills Payable—Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.....	17,910,000.00
Federal Funds Purchased.....	1,000,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	6,161,416.60
Other Liabilities.....	95,751.66
Deposits.....	167,970,634.32
Total.....	\$216,917,959.31

DIRECTORS

MORTIMER FLEISHHACKER <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	HERBERT FLEISHHACKER <i>President</i>
PAUL SHOUP <i>President, Southern Pacific Co.</i>	K. R. KINGSBURY <i>President, Standard Oil Co. of Calif.</i>
CHAS. N. BLACK <i>Capitalist</i>	GEORGE I. COCHRAN <i>President, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.</i>
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L. C. PONTIUS <i>Vice-President</i>	T. C. TILDEN <i>Vice-President</i>
R. D. ROBBINS, JR. <i>President, Bank of Suisun, N. A.</i>	EDWARD T. FORD <i>Vice-President, W. R. Grace & Co.</i>
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WM. B. REIS <i>President, El Dorado Oil Works</i>	J. C. MCKINSTRY <i>Attorney</i>
WALTER E. BUCK <i>Capitalist</i>	JOSEPH O. TOBIN <i>Vice-President, Hibernia Savings & Loan Society</i>
ALFRED B. SWINERTON <i>President, Lindgren & Swinerton</i>	BENJAMIN BLOOM <i>President, Banco Occidental, San Salvador, C. A.</i>
WALTER A. HAAS <i>President, Levi Strauss Co.</i>	DANIEL G. VOLKMANN <i>A. Schilling & Co.</i>
C. F. HUNT <i>Vice-President</i>	LOUIS SUTTER <i>Vice-President</i>
VICTOR KLINKER <i>Vice-President</i>	H. L. MACHEN <i>Vice-President</i>
R. D. BRIGHAM <i>Vice-President</i>	LEON SLOSS, JR. <i>Vice-President</i>
MORTIMER FLEISHHACKER, JR. <i>Asst. Vice-President</i>	L. J. AUBERT <i>Assistant Cashier</i>

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0055.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 8, 1932

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, George Riley, N. D. Piper, Lynn Cooper, Joe Naughton, Tony Braun and Arthur Maule. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — Official minutes of Building Trades Council. Governor James Rolph, Jr., acknowledging receipt of joint request of San Francisco Labor Council and California State Federation of Labor, other civic bodies and citizens, asking him to call a special session of the legislature to take action on emergency public work and unemployment relief, stating that "all of the departments have been directed by me to advance employment whenever possible, and this has continued since my inauguration in office. I have given constant thought to the matter. It is uppermost in my mind. I shall bear your request in mind at all times."

Referred to Executive Committee—Appeal for financial assistance by the Illinois Miners' Relief Committee, 610 Illinois Mine Workers' Building, Springfield, Ill.

Referred to Secretary—Communications from United Textile Workers of America, and Parker, Wilder & Co., New York, with reference to Pequot brand of bleached sheets and pillow cases.

Referred to Trades Union Promotional League —Letter from L. Bloom, manufacturer of cloth hats and caps, 149 New Montgomery street, stating he is able to supply the union label on all his goods. From Glenn Falls Trades and Labor Assembly, regarding unfairness of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of that city.

Reports of Unions — Stereotypers — Business slack. United Garment Workers request demand at all times for their union label. Typographical Union No. 21—Publishers are requesting wage reductions, heretofore resisted by the allied crafts. Webb Pressmen—Are resisting wage reduction,

and establishing relief for their unemployed; all who work five days a week to contribute for that purpose; business slack. Teamsters No. 85—Have levied an assessment for relief of their unemployed. Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers report a lay-off on Hetch Hetchy. Culinary Unions ask union people not to patronize the Foster's lunch places, and to always look for the union house card.

Resolution—In Memoriam, Gus Magnusson, delegate of Building Service Employees, Janitors No. 9. Resolution read, ordered spread upon the minutes, and adopted.

"In Memoriam—Gus Magnusson"

"Whereas, Through the unexpected demise of Gus Magnusson, an officer and valued representative of Building Service Employees' International, No. 9, the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated organizations have suffered the loss of a worthy and trusted member; and

"Whereas, Brother Magnusson made his mark in the local labor movement, first as a member and delegate of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and thereafter as an officer and delegate of Building Service Employees, in behalf of which two organizations he earned for himself the love and respect of all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance; and

"Whereas, His genial disposition and character, staunch faith and unselfish practice of the principles and policies of organized labor endeared him to all and made him a most valued friend and co-worker in the steadfast and faithful work of promoting the welfare and happiness of those who toil for a living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council deeply regrets the passing of Delegate Gus Magnusson and mourns his loss; that we tender our sympathy and condolences to his bereaved family and friends; and that, as a further token of respect for his memory, this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and copies thereof transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the labor organizations with which he affiliated."

Auditing Committee reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid.

Report of Secretary relative to conference and progress made on the proposed bond issue for \$6,500,000 to be voted on August 30, state primary election. Matter to be acted on by next Monday's meeting of the Supervisors.

Moved that when we adjourn we do so in respect to the memory of Gus Magnusson, delegate from Janitors No. 9. Carried.

Receipts, \$233; Expenses, \$280.28.

Adjourned at 8:55.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Note—Demand the union label on all purchases, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Many garment workers are idle in this city. Reduce the number by calling for the union label.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th Street

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held July 6, 1932.

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, July 6, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call J. C. Willis and J. Grace were excused. The minutes of the previous meeting, held June 15, were approved as read.

Communications: Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Same Council, circular letter in behalf of Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Workers No. 1, requesting the patronage of firms that employ their members, read and posted. From Secretary Manning, Label Trades Department, stating he is sending 500 copies of the new Union Label Directory, filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Visited merchants on union label goods, also distributed Label Directories to them. Label sign board was cleaned and varnished. Printed and mailed Bulletin No. 6 to the unions. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Delegate Johnson, reporting for the Culinary Workers' Unions, requested a more consistent demand for their union house card. Cracker Bakers and Packers' Auxiliary reported work fairly good just now in certain departments. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated they just had an election of officers; work fair. Millmen's Union reported just a few of their members are working; stated that the Down Town Merchants advocate home industry, but have such firms as Hale Bros. getting their millwork done out of town. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work very bad. Bookbinders, Pressmen, Elevator Constructors, Grocery Clerks, Office Employees and Bakers reported either not so good or fair.

Agitation Committee: The report of the committee's meeting, held June 29, was read in full, dealing on the use of a sticker for the union label, shop card and working button publicity. A motion to adopt the committee's report as read was carried without a dissenting vote.

Unfinished Business: On the matter of having the "We Don't Patronize List" printed and distributed, the secretary stated he had been waiting for a revision of the list by the Labor Council. After some discussion it was moved to lay this matter on the table; carried.

New Business: Secretary was instructed to get a bid on the printing of the Quarterly Bulletins.

Good and Welfare: Molders reported on the good work done by their representative at Long Beach in organizing the Southwestern Foundry. Millmen stated that all the millwork for the War Memorial is being done out of town, but the furniture would be made in the city. Delegates congratulated Delegate Sister Del Carlo on her recovery from her illness. Delegate Morgan desired to be excused to attend another meeting. Labor Day activities of the League were to be taken up at the next meeting. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported their members working consistently for the union label, card and button, and took action at their meeting tonight to assist the League in their Labor Day program.

Receipts, \$87.36; bills paid, \$162.90.

Adjournment: There being no further business before the League, the meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m. to meet again July 20.

"No union label—not union—don't buy."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

"Economy" Paramount Over Human Distress

Again Adolph Uhl, defeated candidate for mayor in last spring's election, and self-appointed guardian of the city's welfare, comes to the front with proposals to put into effect his peculiar ideas of economy. And his proposals consist of a substitute plan for the issue of \$2,500,000 relief bonds instead of the \$6,500,000 proposed, and a further slash in the wages of city employees in the amount of \$1,800,000 "which could be used for unemployment relief."

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday night, at which a majority report of the finance committee recommending the issue of \$6,500,000 in relief bonds was under consideration, an attempt was made by several supervisors to cut the amount to \$4,000,000. But this did not satisfy Uhl, who offered a plan calling for a \$2,500,000 bond issue to be voted on in November, which, he said, would effect a saving of \$20,000 by dispensing with an election in August. He also announced that he was preparing a charter amendment to be voted on in November further reducing salaries. This in spite of the fact that city employees suffered a voluntary reduction in wages for the benefit of relief purposes on the tacit understanding that such an amendment would not be brought forward.

Uhl's proposals were made despite the showing of relief agencies that prompt action on the bond issue was imperative. James B. Smith, chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee, speaking in favor of the bond issue, cited statistics showing a great increase in the number of families dependent upon charity. In June, he said, 12,000 families, representing 45,000 individuals, were fed. His contention that the bond issue was the only way to cope with the problem was supported by Ray W. Smith of the Community Chest; Charles M. Wollenberg, director of relief; William H. Nanry, City Budget Committee, and by representatives of the Labor Council and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

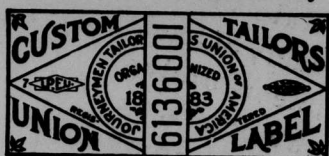
The \$6,500,000 bond issue was approved by the board.

NOT A SAFE PLACE TO STAND

"So, you're a salesman now, Sambo? I suppose you stand behind the products you sell?" "No sah, boss. You see Ah sells mules."—Railroad Trainman."

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR
ALWAYS

BOSS

UNION
TAILOR

1034 Market Street

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last report include Robert C. Coffman, a member of the Molders' Union; William M. Wilson, Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders; George Bauer, Bottlers' Union No. 293.

CHARLES HAGEN INJURED

Charles Hagen, an employee of the city street department and brother of Miss Sarah Hagen, assistant secretary of the Labor Council, was seriously injured early this week while at work, being struck by an automobile. He is at the San Francisco Hospital, where it was stated X-rays would be utilized to determine the extent of his injuries. The vacation of Miss Hagen was curtailed by the accident to her brother.

LEAGUE FOR THOMAS AND MAURER

In the list of sponsors of the "Labor League for Thomas and Maurer," having for its object the furthering of the interests of the Socialist presidential ticket, appear the following: James D. Graham, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor; Samuel S. White, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Bakersfield, Calif., and H. H. Freedheim, vice-president of the Idaho State Federation of Labor.

Dewey Elected President of National Education Association

Reaffirming its stand for a federal department of education with a cabinet member secretary, which the American Federation of Labor has opposed, the National Education Association closed its convention in Atlantic City after electing Dr. John Dewey of Columbia, in face of earlier indications to the contrary.

The association condemned niggardly appropriations for schools and pointed to damages already done by cutting down funds in so-called economy waves.

The educators denounced the cutting of teachers' salaries.

New Head of Garment Workers Was Victim of Russian Tyranny

The successor of the late Benjamin Schlesinger as president of the International Garment Workers' Union, David Dubinsky, was born in Poland in 1892. At 14 years of age he went to work as a baker's apprentice. The following year he was arrested by the Russian police for joining the Bakers' Union. He managed to escape to another part of the country, but a year later was caught while participating in a strike and was jailed for eighteen months.

When he was released from prison the czar ordered him exiled to Siberia for life. After spending five months in a prison camp there he made his escape. The police kept hot on his trail for nearly a year and a half, but he finally got across the Russian border and came to America.

Dubinsky has been active in the American labor movement since 1911, when he came to this country and went to work as a garment cutter in a New York factory.

Thomas Discusses Capital Levy, Income and Inheritance Taxes

In an address before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia recently Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said:

"Socialists believe that if income and inheritance taxes are inadequate to governmental needs, including the burden for lightening of non-productive debts and the need for unemployment relief, then a capital levy is greatly to be preferred to an indefinite continuance of the depression or to extensive sales taxes. All sales taxes are a hindrance to the resumption of purchasing, and on that resumption any return to prosperity depends.

"It is the falsest kind of economics to say that heavy income taxes paralyze business recovery. We do not want more investment capital in a country over-equipped with capital goods. The case for very steep income and inheritance taxes is overwhelming both as a matter of justice and expediency."

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at	1.00
Cash	16,929,551.85
Total	\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

Due Depositors	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	5,200,000.00
Total	\$153,777,898.51

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes	875,666.62
Net Profits	\$6,577,194.82

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Following are the minutes of the meeting held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday evening, July 9, 1932:

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. In the absence of the chairman and the vice-chairman, Delegate James B. Gallagher presided over the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Secretary O'Connell reported having engaged the California Park, and that some of the necessary printing had been done, including admission tickets, gate checks and donation cards.

Appointment of Committees

The following committees were reported as having been appointed by Chairman D. P. Haggerty:

Committee of Arrangements—Daniel P. Haggerty, chairman; John A. O'Connell and Thomas Doyle, secretaries; Dan Cavanagh, Frank C. McDonald, Robert Coleman, Sidney B. France, John LaForce, Fred B. Nicholas, Joseph Fechtner, T. C. Meagher, William A. Connolly, Loretta Kane, Mabel Sutton, Joseph Meany, George Kidwell, Charles A. Derry, Anthony L. Noriega, George Blakeley, Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, William P. Stanton, George S. Hollis, Ella Wunderlich, Nellie Casey, James J. McTiernan, John F. Metcalf, James Coulsting, Captain John G. Marino, T. A. Reardon, Daniel C. Murphy, David Ryan, John Dempsey, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Brown.

Booth Committee—(Appointments to be made by the Promotional League and the Ladies' Auxiliary).

Games Committee—Frank Brown, chairman; John Gibson, announcer; R. R. Corrie, Hugo

Ernst, L. C. Dressler, John Coghlan, Charles Child, L. M. McEvoy, Ed McLaughlin, John McGovern, Patrick O'Brien, A. T. Wynn, L. D. Wilson, Anthony Brenner, Edward Vandeleur, Bill Casey, Frank Johansen, James E. Hopkins, William Urmy, Joseph Willis, George Cullen, Charles D. Mull, Harry Milton, Fred Wettstein.

Floor Committee—Floor manager, William Conboy; William Conboy, chairman; William Bri-gaerts, vice-chairman; William P. McCabe, W. G. Desepte, Anthony Brenner, T. C. Meagher, S. T. Dixon, Thomas Connor, F. J. Dunworth, William P. Stanton, Rose Walcott, Walter Otto, H. Olsen, William T. Bonsor, Frank Johansen, Al Armstrong, Bertha Del Carlo, May McCullough, Mary McKay.

Reception Committee—Harry Milton, chairman; F. J. Donegan, Theodore Johnson, M. E. Decker, John C. Daley, John Matheson, Louise Youngsten, Karl Dietrick, John Orcutt, Joseph Ault, A. C. Sheehan, Al Malson, Lea Phillips, William A. Granfield, Harry Lowenstein, Frank Miller, Maurice Laney, Dan Dougherty, Frank Ferguson, Thomas Shaughnessy, James Coulsting, L. C. Dressler.

Barbecue Committee—M. S. Maxwell, chairman; Frank Brady, William Casey, Joseph Dodge.

The following organizations took a block of tickets for sale or distribution among their members:

Bakers No. 24, Bill Posters, Bookbinders, Cable Splicers, Cemetery Employees, Cracker Bakers 125, Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, Electrical Workers No. 6, Electrical Workers No. 151, Elevator Constructors No. 8, Firemen and Oilers, Ferry-boatmen's Union, Grocery Clerks No. 648, Hatters, Ice Wagon Drivers, Janitors No. 9, Letter Carriers, Machinists No. 68, Material Teamsters, Molders No. 164, Musicians No. 6, Painters No. 19, Painters No. 1158, Postal Clerks, Printing Pressmen No. 24, Retail Delivery Drivers, Steam Shovelmen, Tailors No. 80, Teachers' Federation

No. 61, Typographical No. 21, Upholsterers No. 28, Waiters No. 30, Waitresses No. 48.

Discussion was had as to various features of the celebration. On motion secretary was instructed to engage the merry-go-round for the benefit of free rides to the children. In regard to prizes for the athletic contests it was the consensus of opinion that hand baggage like prizes distributed at the previous celebration would be generally appreciated by the participants in such contests.

Donation cards were distributed among the delegates present, each delegate being requested to secure at least two prizes for the gate.

On motion the committee decided to meet again two weeks from date, or Saturday evening, July 23, 1932.

Adjournment was then had at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

THOMAS DOYLE, Assistant Secretary.

BUTCHERS' CONVENTION

The Western Federation of Butchers, affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International, will meet in convention at Marysville on Monday, July 18. It is expected that all locals affiliated with the state organization will be represented.

GARMENT WORKERS' WHIST PARTY

The third of a series of card parties given by Garment Workers' Union No. 131 will be held in the Labor Temple next Thursday evening, July 21. The proceeds will go to the union's unemployment relief fund. These socials have been growing in interest, and members and friends of union labor can enjoy a pleasant evening and at the same time aid a worthy cause. Tally cards are 25 cents, and many prizes are awarded. Play commences at 8:30, after the regular meeting of the union.

"And don't
forget to telephone!"



SECONDS—not miles—
will lie between this father
and his family during the
hours he's away.

A big value at a low price
—the useful telephone.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it . . . that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.

 **HALE'S** 
FOOD SHOP
FIFTH near MARKET STREET